the Mansfield Twenty-third street house. He got to inviting there his newly-made friend and protégé, the dangerously handsome Stokes. In his own jovial confidence in this man, whom he made his boon companion, Fisk remained long unsuspicious of treachery on the part of his mistress and his friend. But suspicion at last came, and with the suspicion action. For action followed very quickly upon the heels of a fixed purpose in Fisk's mind.

FISK HAD STOKES WATCHED. To confirm absolutely his own distrust he employed detectives. He quickly had all and more than all the evidence he wanted. Then he started in on a campaign of revenge. He threw Mansfield overboard. wenge. He threw Mansfield overboard. He attacked young Stokes in the courts, and Stokes was arrested on a charge of embezzlement in connection with the oil business. Miss Mansfield retaliated by turning over to Stokes letters said to compromise Fisk badly with the Tweed gang. An indictment was found against Stokes. There were other troubles, and finally Btokes decided to kill Fisk.

On the day that Fisk was abot, Stokes

There were other troubles, and finally Btokes decided to kill Fisk.

On the day that Fisk was shot, Stokes drove from the City Hall to the Hoffman House, where he then made his home. From the Hoffman House he drove to the Mansfield's in Twenty-third street; from there to Seventh avenue; thence down Seventh avenue to Fourteenth street; along Fourtsenth street to Fifth avenue; down Fifth avenue to Fourth street, and so across to Broadway, where he was in the vicinity of the Grand Central Hotel. In his defence he positively swore that he didn't know Fisk was at the Grand Central Hotel, or likely to be there. The jury on his first trial evidently didn't believe this story, for they found him guilty of murder in the first degree. It was affirmed by the prosecution that Stokes did know Fisk was there, or would be there to see a Mrs. Morse, whose husband many years before had befriended Fisk when he was a boy just starting in life—a favor which Fisk did not forget, for in his will he left Mrs. Morse an annuity of \$3,000.

At all events, when Fisk reached the ladies' entrance of the Grand Central, Stokes was already in the house and, as the prosecution asserted, waiting at the head of the stairs of the ladies' entrance for Fisk to appear. When Fisk did appear and was part way up the stairs, Stokes, resting his arm on the post at the end of the balustrade, deliberately fired a shot, which struck Fisk in the breast and reculted in his death about six hours later. Stokes, after his first shot fired another, which made a flesh wound in Fisk's arm. Then he fled through the ladies' parlor, throwing his pistol under a sofa as he ran. He was headed off and captured in the rear of the office on the floor below, as he was making his way toward the Mercer STOKES IN WAIT FOR HIS VICTIM.

He was headed off and captured in the rear of the office on the floor below, as he was making his way toward the Mercer street en ance of the hotel.

His plea at the time was self-defence, he alleging that the meeting was accidental; that when he saw Fisk first Fisk had a pistol in his hand, which he was aiming at Stokes, and that seeing this. Stokes fired and got in the first shot. The only pistol found near Fisk was under a sofa in the parlor—the sofa on which he was first laid after being shot. There were witnesses who testified that they saw Stokes himself throw the pistol there. Stokes was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on Feb. 23, 1873. He obtained a new trial and was again convicted; a third trial was granted, and he was found guilty of murder in the second degree. guilty of murder in the second degree. He served four years at Sing Sing.

STOKES'S REMARKABLE CHARM. When the Prince of Erie, as Fisk was When the Prince of Erie, as Fisk was known in those days, took up Stokes he recognized in him a peer in craft. But Edward Stokes had in addition to his shrewdness a charming person. Even in his later years the most virulent of his thousands of enemies called him a handsome man. He possessed a grace of body and manner and an actual beauty of face that his acquaintances of later years could not imagine. Stokes conquered women with ease, at least the women with whom his associates then flocked. The hot rum epoch had ended, and the champagne era of Wall Street was just beginning. When of Wall Street was just beginning. Wh the winners each day left care behind their offices and sought relaxation in lighter scenes, if Stokes was of the party the others found themselves nonentities. The women were drawn to him as to a The women were drawn to him as that young god. One said at the time that his heart must be a magnet. It was not a bad phrase, for his heart was like steel. His fascination extended to one-half the men as well as all the women in his society. The intense manliness of Stokes in those that the state of the days aroused admiration for him. His whole bearing attracted Fisk. Fisk was pompous, and he had the bearing of a braggart; he was intensely vain. His waxed mustache, his love of display, his passion for jewelry, are still remembered. Fisk put chances in Stokes's way gave opportunities for making money that he could not have compassed unaided. The help was given from genuine liking. Everybody in Wail Street saw that, and it was agreed that Stokes had cause to be grateful. Stokes caressed his drooping black musselve accepted everything and said little. tache, accepted everything, and said little. It was not to be expected that a man like

It was not to be expected that a man like Fisk using all weapons to shape his own ends, and with absolute unscrupulousness of handling, should give perfect trust to even an intimate friend, and despite the fascination that Stokes exercised upon Fisk there were times when the protuberant bosom of Fisk was filled with doubts of his friend's good faith. Then he would regard Stokes out of the corners of his eyes like a suspicious buildog.

"Ned's a nice fellow," he said in one of these moments of uncertainty, "a nice fellow, but I wouldn't trust him further than that," with a snap of his fingers to mark the utmost boundary of confidence. When Fisk discovered that Stokes was foremost in the affections of Josie Mansfield, he stopped Jesie's allowance, started in to ruin Stokes in his Wall Street speculations, and discriminated against Stokes. tions, and discriminated against Stokes in the shipments of oil from the Pennsyl-vania regions. Stokes understood all that was going on, yet the sturdy gambler's nerve never failed him. Not one of his fellow boarders at the Hoffman House saw fellow boarders at the Hoffman House saw him otherwise than calm and perfectly composed. Cassius M. Reed was the proprietor of the Heffman House at the time. Stokes exercised his fascination in the hotel on men and women, save Mrs. Reed, the land-lord's wife. She, a fresh-hearted Irish cirl, felt an instinctive aversion for this fine fellow with the smooth way. She warned her husband against him. But Mr. Reed always said: "Nonsense, Ned Stokes is all right."

MANSFIELD HELD UP TO BIDICULE. Fish's counsel, David Dudley Field, in the lawsuit brought against Josie Mansfield and Stokes to restrain them from publishing I sk's letters, held Jose up to public contempt and richeule in the court proceedings. He made her a creature of gnominy. Stokes was in court at the time, and he often send afterward that he felt as if he could have blue, Fish a counsel on the spot. Aliar Stokes shot Fish the public knokes upon it as a cowardly marder, and clamered that Stokes alouid be langed the sea held up for any versal examples. puttin housed upon it as a crewardly marger, and characters that Strains aloudd be langed. He was beid up for anniversal examption. Yet the universal examption is a set in his cell in the Tennie. He test that he was all right, and was cartain that he was all right, and was cartain that he was so if the gamman who strains a fifth card while a revolver elities actions fifth thread. He constitutes increases the thore against the Wall Mirror. He constitutes increases the three against the mark three appropriations was fancies in the relative her constitutes increases the store appropriate and relative land and store and activities and constitutes of the relative that the store against the store of the store that the store against the store of the store of the store that the store of the stor of many regres there were a factor by

Wallote there has those facility over al-ways known things or anter with them good whickey and egger out assemblines a case of charpogra, and much melegates is the shape of food research M. Leed often sens up onesets of eine, always ac-tempedaty game birth. Problem a behavior to bird him was re-emplary, and he somewed the heral com-

mutation of sentence, so that in 1876 he stepped from the gate of Sing Sing free. Cassius M. Reed was waiting for him, and they returned to New York together. Stokes found himself a pariah. His old friends shunned him. But one man clung to him, Reed, who took him to live at the Hoffman, and advanced him money to buy clothes. Stokes was profuse in his words of gratitude.

Hoffman, and advanced him money to buy clothes. Stokes was profuse in his words of gratitude.

"Reed," he said once, "I would cut offmy right hand for you."

Stokes maintained an impassive front in the face of daily sneers. At the time of the Fisk tragedy, Stokes's wife took their young child, a girl, abroad and remained there. There is no record of who this Mrs. Stokes was. So had he hardened himself that when the news came from Paris a number of years ago that his daughter was dead, he didn't shed a tear. A year passed, and Reed by persistence, had swung Stokes back into partial recognition among men about town. Reed and Stokes began to embark on the sea of finance, and when Stokes proposed the foundation of the Asphalt Block Paving Company, the capital was forthcoming. Stokes had seen this paving process at Sing Sing, and was confident that he could make it a great success. The venture was a failure. Stokes then proposed that there was intermining speculation. Mr. make it a great success. The venture was a failure. Stokes then proposed that they go into mining speculation. Mr. Reed agreed. Stokes drew regularly for expenses upon Reed. In the West Stokes met John W. Mackay, and Mr. Mackay took a fancy to the speculator from the East. When Stokes first appeared in San Ergenties, he had several thoroughbred

Francisco he had several thoroughbred trotters behind which he was frequently seen on the Golden City's boulevard. On a certain one of these drives he was seen on the Golden City's boulevard.
On a certain one of these drives he was holding the reins over a very sleek little mare, which he prized highly. It so happened that John W. Mackay was taking a spin on that day, and the two met. Mackay at once fell in love with the animal that Stokes was driving, and the next day he sent a friend to see if he could not purchase it. Stokes refused to part with day he sent a friend to see if he could not purchase it. Stokes refused to part with his beauty, and that information was conveved to Mackay, who seemed disappointed. The next day Mackay sent his friend again to Stokes with an offer of \$20,000 for the mare. This also was declined. Ten days later a messenger called at the Palace Hotel and asked to see Mackay, saving that he had a message from Mr. Stokes. Mackay, thinking that he had reconsidered his determination not to sell, came downstairs and took from the messenger's hand a little envelope which contained the following note:

"Mr Stokes begs that Mr. Mackay accept the "Mr Stoke-begs that Mr Mackay accept the pare Lya with his compliments and best

PRIENDSHIP WITH MACKAY BEGINS.

From that began the friendship between Mackay and Stokes. In conjunction with Cassius M. Reed, Stokes bought a mine from Mackay, which he placed in London and Paris at a profit of nearly \$2,000,000. This mine was known as the Victorine silver mine.

Shortly after that Reed and Stokes became partners in the Hoffman House. John W. Mackay was also a partner. The barroom was gorgeously fitted up with paintings and marble statues. Bouguereau's "Satyr and Nymphs" and other with paintings and marble statues. Bou-guereau's "Satyr and Nymphs" and other paintings famous the world over were purchased. Fine tapestries, said to have been made especially for Napoleon I. were purchased. The Hoffman House became the recognized head-quarters, practically speaking, of Tam-many Hall and up-State Democratic politicians. Meanwhile Stokes was acting or Mackay's agent in hiving up the stock many Hall and the politicians. Meanwhile Stokes was acting as Mackay's agent in I living up the stock of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, which the capitalist wanted to merge into another corporation. Stokes became a stockholder in the now defunct Madison Square Bank and chairman of its Executive Committee. Stokes's transactions with Mackay in the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company were not satisfactory to Mr. the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company were not satisfactory to Mr. Mackay and he brought many suits against Mr. Stokes. Reed and Stokes began to quarrel, Reed saying that he could not get an accounting from the Hoffman House bookkeeper who, it was said at the time, was partial to Stokes. Finally a compromise was reached by the formation compromise was reached by the formation of the Hoffman House Company. Reed took \$200,000 worth of stock and Stokes

QUARRELS WITH REED.

The partners continued to quarrel and finally Reed found himself on the outside of the Hoffman House in a back room on the third floor of a Twenty-third street lodging house. Then he began to sue Stokes for an accounting, including money loaned in the days when Stokes was in the Tombs under sentence of death. To this Stokes pleaded the statute of limitations. Stokes started a Hoffman House branch at the corner of Exchange Place and New street, and another in Heaver street, opposite the Produce Exchange. As a hotel proprietor he was intensely jealous of the at the corner of Exchange Place and New street, and another in Heaver street, opposite the Produce Exchange. As a hotel proprietor he was intensely jealous of the Delmonicos, and it has often been related that the Delmonicos, after Stokes came out of Sing Sing, barred him out of their establishments. Stokes didn't seem to make a success as a hotel proprietor, and finally he sold out his interest to Grahams Polley, a descendant of one of the oldest families in Williamsburg.

The ownership of the Hoffman House was vested under the new management in R. T. McDonald, James D. Leary, John P. Caddagan and Grahams Polley. For the last year or so there has been litigation on the part of Grahams Polley.

BYOKES EVER AT LAW.

STOKES EVER AT LAW. Mr. Stokes was always in litigation.
At one time he had Roscoe Conkling and Robert G. Ingersoll for his lawyers. He invariably quarrelled with his counsel. He never seemed to be really happy unless he was in a legal contention. First he quarrelled with Fisk, his original benefactor. Next be quarrelled with Cassius M. Reed, and afterward with W. E. D. Stokes, a cousin, whose father advanced the money

reiled win John W. Mackay, another benefactor, and so on through the list. THE SEN told the other day that Stokes.



Have "eyes bigger than their stomachs," according so an old saying. They overecrts of injurious and indigentible ediof serious atomach trouble is often laid in childhood

For children with "weak" digestion or whose stomachs are discount lieutor Pierce's theiden Medical Discovery may be confidently recommended storages of the storage's and other organs of dipention and nutrition, so that the nonrichment contained in food is perbuilt up by food into a condition of

In Precio's Cation Medical Discovery contains mether simple for marchice accept no entaiture for "Golden Med-Takes is auditing post. place organical digression and notricion.

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The Pierce's Common became Medical

Advisor, in paper covers, is sent /eee on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to play expense of mailing owls. Address Lat R. V. Pietre, Bullain, N. V.

flame and a valet on a couch beside He was always afraid of Fisk's ghost.

JOSTE MANSFIELD. Helen Josephine Mansfield was a fat Cleopatra—proud, ambitious, false and revengeful. She had wit, tact and practical sense. She was vain, capricious, wilful, generous and selfish. Unwritten history declares that outside of the political rivairies between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, both were enamored of the same frail woman, who really loved Burr, but endured Hamilton only that she might beguile him of secrets with which to in-

same frail woman, who really loved Burr, but endured Hamilton only that she might beguile him of secrets with which to ingratiate herself with his rival. The same state of affairs existed between Josie Mansfield, as she was known in those gaudy days, and James Fisk, Jr., and Edward Stiles Stokes. Fisk spent a fortune on her and all the time she was surrepitiously the chum of Stokes.

The two women who played such significant foles in the famous Fisk-Stokestragedy are living to-day. The widow of Fisk lives in poverty in Boston. By the widow of Fisk lives in poverty in Boston. By the widow of Fisk lives in poverty in Boston. By the widow of Fisk, Stokes was always regarded as a desperate villain; by Josie Mansfield, Stokes has always been considered a hero. Fisk left his widow well off, and she lived for several years after his death at the New York Hotel. Frank Risley, the proprietor of the hotel at that time, failed, and soon after it came out that he owed Mrs. Fisk in notes \$250,000. Josie Mansfield was a native of Boston. She was born there, an only child, in 1840, and is now, therefore 61 years old. Her parents removed to Stockton. Cal. in 1852. Her father was 61 years old. Her parents removed to Stockton, Cal., in 1852. Her father was shot dead in a duel by John Tabor. Her mother married again, and Josie, just budding into a remarkably buxom beauty, fell in love with Frank Lawlor, an actor in Maguire's Opera House Company, and in Maguire's Opera House Company, and in less than ten days she eloped with and married him. She became a matines flirt, and carried her flirtations to the verge of criminality. Among her admirers was D. W. Perley, an Englishman and the law cartner of Judge David S. Terry, who tilled Senator David C. Broderick in a duel. Perley was wealthy, and for him Helen Josephine showed a marked preference over all other admirers. About one month after this acquaintance had been formed, Perley was visiting at the house of Mrs. Warren. Some have said that Mrs. Warren Warren. Some have said that Mrs. Warren was Josie's mother. Perley was in the parlor with Helen Josephine at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The door was locked. Suddenly a loud knocking was heard at the door. Before the inmates of the room had time to respond the door was burst open, and Lawlor and Mr. Warren rushed into the room. Each had a cocked revolver in his hand. Lawlor quickly advanced to Perley and placed the revolver to his head. Warren stood guard at the door, while Helen Josephine pretended to faint. Lawlor said to Perley:

VERY LIKE THE "BADGER GAME." "You infernal scoundrel, you have tam-pered with the affections of my wife. It

pered with the affections of my wife. If you don't instantly sign a check for \$5,000 I will blow your brains out."

Lawlor then produced a check already filled up for the amount on a local bank, only lacking the signature of Perley. Perley signed it. Lawlor then put his pistol to Perley's head a second time, and ordered him out of the house, telling him if he ever speake of the affair he would shoot him on spoke of the affair he would shoot him on sight. When Perley escaped he hurried to the bank and stopped payment of the check. He then published the whole trans-action in the San Francisco newspapers.

action in the San Francisco newspapers, describing it as a conspiracy by Warren, Mrs. Warren, Lawlor and his wife. He also sent a friend to Lawlor, warning him out of California within thirty days, on penalty of death. Lawlor sailed with his wife for New York.

In New York Helen Josephine, or, rather, Josie, as she was known among the demimonde, found a field to her taste. She got a divorce from Lawlor in 1867, soon after her arrival here, and met James Fisk, Jr., that same year. Fisk established her at 359 West Twenty-third street, close to the Grand Opera House, which, in those at 359 West Twenty-third street, close the Grand Opera House, which, in those days was the headquarters for all the magnates of the Eric Railroad Company, and where also invariably could be found where also invariably could be found. where also invariably could be found William M. Tweed and his brother thieves

then in control of Tammany Hall.

Helen Josephine was soon in high feather. Her extravagances became the Helen Josephine the feather. Her extravagances became the feather. Her extravagances became the talk of the town. Fisk gave her diamonds by the peck. The most costly raiment was hers and the finest equipages made in New York, London and Paris.

In September 1869, Fisk and his partner, Jay Jould, engineered the great gold panic culminated in "Black Friday." On that culminated in "Black Friday." On that night Fisk and Josie and their companions had a superb supper in the West Twenty-third street establishment.

In November, 1869, just two years after she met Fisk, Josie Mansfield was introduced to Stokes by Fisk. After Fisk dis-covered the infatuation of Josie Mansfield

Josie Mansfield then took a hand in the trouble, and she wrote the following letter: John Malland She wrote the following letter:

James Fiek, Jr.—Sir. You and your minions of the Eric Railroad Company are chiefered to the Eric Railroad Company are chiefered by the Eric Railroad Land to the Eric Railroad Company intention, I had a whole trunkful of your intensity letters, some of which I would blush to say I had received. If you were not devoid of all decency and shane you would do differently, knowing, as you do that when your own notes to my orders are were not devoid of all decency and share you would do differently, knowing, as you do, that when your own notes to my orders are brought into the courts, your letters no knowledging your indettedness to me, you do, will appear all the more contemptible and cowardly. You are no somer apprised of my proceedings against you than I am served with an infraction order regulating me to surrender up all the letters you wrote to me and prohibiting me from talking about them. This indeed, looks to me like a "Field" movement, worthly the great and distinguished Frie lawyer. Do you in your same moments imagine that I will quincity submit to the deliberate and wicked persury in swearing to those injunction papers, And to the deliberate and wicked persury in swearing to those injunction papers, And to the deliberate and wicked persury in swearing to those injunction papers, And to the deliberate and wicked persury in swearing to those injunction papers, and to say you were obliged to get them in Birooklym.) I formunately for yourself I know too well the many crimes you have perpermed.

Was if not only recently you hought over my servants, a magre box, Frishard F. Kins, also my cooks, and terrised them to persure themselves to said you in hour villedney? I have the worm proced of a not I bell you and more. You superly received the awful flisch Frisky—the gold brusers you as we order to but you do and then repudiates the sure in reductions. Here we can be provided the courage to swear out an overchious had be provided that the found to swear out an overchious had the courage to swear out an overchious had the courage to swear out an overchious had be a found that the courage to swear out an overchious had be a found that the courage to swear out an overchious had be a found that the courage to swear out an overchious had be a found that the courage of the sw

ciers who wanted to get the Fisk-Gould crowd out. David Dudley Field was one of the famous Fisk-Gould lawyers. At one time during the struggle the Grand Opera House at Eighth avenue and West Twenty-third street, in which were the offices of the Eric Company, were barricaded against the McLienry people. Finally, one night Fisk and Gould and their friends carted the Eric books over to Jersey City and stood siege there. They were finally ousted by the courts.

Fisk and Gould and Tweed and their

finally ousted by the courts.

Fisk and Gould and Tweed and their fellow magnates of the Erie Railroad ran Tammany Hall and many of the Supreme Court Judges. The trouble over Stokes's oil shipments became acute. Fish was intensely bitter against Stokes and Josie Mansfield took delight in embittering Stokes against Fisk. The murder of Fisk was the result.

Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, who was Lucy D. Moore, a step-sister of Col. George W. Hooker of Vermont, has been living in a little wooden house in a secluded quarter of South Boston. a little wooden house in a secluded quarter of South Boston. Before in ying to South Boston Mrs. Fisk lived in North Hatfield, Mass., where the little home she had learned to love was burned over her head. Illfortune seems to have pursued her, and the strangely significant statement has been made by a friend of some years' standing that every home Mrs. Fisk has known for years has been burned. She was never a beautiful woman, yet on at least one a beautiful woman, yet on at least one occasion, Wednesday, June 26, 1872, she was taken for no less a personage than Josie Mansfield and was grossly insulted by a crowd which gathered at the court house whither Mrs. Fisk had driven to transact business connected with her husband's estate. The trial of Stokes for the purder of Fisk was then in progress and band's estate. The trial of Stokes for the murder of Fisk was then in progress and some one having started the rumor that Mrs. Fisk was Josephine Mansfield she was surrounded and followed by rufflans who used the vilest language to her.

JOSIE MANSFIELD MARRIES AGAIN. Josie Mansfield in 1891, at the age of 50, in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, married Robert Livingston Reade. a young man of wealth, who soon left her but always supported her. He is an Amer-ican, brother of Viscountess Falkland. Returning to this country she lived for a time in Boston, where in 1890 she was time in Boston, where in 1890 she was stricken with paralysis and removed to the home of a relative in Philadelphia, the wife of a wealthy merchant.

After Fisk's ideath Josie Mansfield sued

After Fisk's death Josie Mansfield sued Col. Fisk's widow for \$200,000, which she claimed the dead man owed her. She didn't win the suit. She went to Boston. The people booted her as she passed through the streets, and she finally found a more congenial abode in Paris. She was often seen at Baden-Baden. In 1888, a woman known as Josie Williams died in Delanco, N. J., and was buried in Monument Cemetery, Beverly, N. J. It was printed all over the country at the time that this woman was Josie Mansfield.

HIT REDMOND ANONYMOUSLY.

Physical Force Irishmen Denounce and His Fellow Delegates.

A group of Irishmen belonging to the extreme Nationalists or physical force party have issued a proclamation denouncing John E. Redmond, M. P., and the Irish Parliamentary delegation now in this city. The proclamation declares that "they are Queen's Irishmen" and continues only Queen's Irishmen" and continues:

Mr. Redmond denies in private that he said
to the students of Cambridge University
that "separation is impossible, and, if attainable, undesirable" When Queen Victoria went to Ireland to drum up Irish recruits for the British army in South Africa
the whole civilized world recognized the
object of the visit and waited to see what
Ireland would do. It was such an opportunity as had not come in a century to emphasize Ireland's true position and make
England feel that the Irish race were against
her. Mr. Redmond threw the opportunity
away

object in the visit of the sovereign," and then on behalf of his party guaranteed her a "respectful reception" at the hands of the Irish people and capped the climax of his slavish utterance by thanking the venerable sovereign for her gracious permission to Irish regiments to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day.

k's Day.

The Parliamentary delegation has come America on the invitation of a handful of reheads, who seek to wreck the advanced tional movement. Their coming on such invitation is a declaration of war, not an ort for union. It is the Queen's Irish ainst the true Irish.

A copy of the proclamation which it is A copy of the proclamation which is alleged was issued after a conference on Friday night in the Morton House between leaders of the advanced Nationalists and Ancient Order of Hibernians was shown Mr. Redmond yesterday in the Hoffman of Mrs. Davis's illness and her death I

MIDDLETOWN. N. Y., Nov. 2.—Thomas Shane, the heroic Ontario and Western Railroad fireman, who at the risk of his own life last Wednesday climbed out on the pilot of his engine near Sidney, going at forty miles an hour, and saved the life of a child by snatching it from the track, has been rewarded with a gift from President Thomas P. Fowler, who presented him with \$25 in gold for his brassact. When Shane reported for duty at "biddletown". with \$25 in gold for his br.—act. When shane reported for daily at "raddletown in Thursday he was called into the office of General Superintendent Canfield, who pre-sented the gift in words that made the future engine driver feel proud.

Heid as a Procures.

Pauline Schmidt of San Francisco, Cal., was held yesterday in \$3,000 bail by United States Commissioner Alexander on a complaint preferred by Edward D. Bolman, an immo gration inspector, charging her with in-porting women for immoral purposes. The Schmidt woman arrived on a French harron Oct. 22. having with her two sisters harrerine and Marie Groeber of Antwell hey said they expected to get employ-nent in San Francisco Mrs Schindt-owever had a record and the sisters will

TAKE THEM OUT, Or Feed Them on Food They tan Study On.

When a student Legine to break down riots from ack of the right kind of food, there are truly two things to do, either take him

Letter than any other from and the require were convectors. I got fleshy like a group folion. My noting too-roung landshoton than present and if forced I could study for a long period without leving the effects After I had been using Compachine for any of civic and other question from the month of the time to the standard I follows to the standard of Four hard and the pair and the time to the standard and her to the additional graphs and the responsibility for the expensional standard graphs.

Made -Seven Other Cases Considered

BOSTON, Nov. 2.-Barring the case of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, now serving a life sentence in the Concord Reformatory for poisoning three persons at Cambridge, nothing of the kind in recent years has attracted such widespread attention as the case of Miss Jane Toppan, a trained nurse, now confined in Barnstable Jail upon the charge of murdering Mrs. Mary D. Gibbs of Cataumet, by the use of drugs. Wherever Miss Toppan went in her professional capacity a trail of death followed, and up to the present time no less than ten sudder deaths, in addition to that of Mrs. Gibbs are being investigated by the authorities

Miss Toppan is stout, good-natured ap-pearing, about 40, and she bears every indication of being a nurse that would handle patient with the greatest care. Ove her hangs the suspicion of having caused the death of a family of four adults at Cataumet during last summer. Since he arrest upon the charge of poisoning Mrs. Gibbs, in every part of eastern Massachu setts cases are being brought to light of where Miss Toppan's nursing was followed by death within a few days of the time she took charge. In some of the cases it is charged that money and articles of value were missing from the houses where the woman had cared for sick people, and she is suspected of killing the inmates of the Davis house at Cataumet for the purpose of ridding herself of financial obligations she is said to have been under to Alden P. Davis, the head of the household.

Miss Toppan was a familiar figure to residents of Cataumet, having passed several summers there. Toward the last of June, Mrs. Davis, wife of Alden P. Davis, became ill and the nurse was called to take charge of her. On June 27, upon Miss Toppan's advice, the patient was taken to Cambridge, where she died in July, heart sease being ascribed as the cause. Next rs. Harry Gordon of Chicago, a daughte Mrs. Harry Gordon of Chicago, a daughter of Mrs. Davis, was taken sick, her illness of Mrs. Davis, was taken sick, her limes being due, it was supposed, to grief over the loss of her mother. She died within a few days, but the physician, Dr. Latter, died a short time after and no certificate giving the cause of Mrs. Gordon's death was ever filed. Then Mr. Davis was taken sick and, two days after, he passed away. Mrs. Gibbs, the second daughter and last of the household, then succumbed.

of the household, then succumbed.

The four deaths within so short a period naturally caused comment at the time and finally, at the instance of Capt. Paul Gibbs, father-in-law of Mrs. Gibbs, the bodies of Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Gibbs were exhumed upon Aug. 31 and autopsies held. Prof. Wood of Harvard examined the viscera taken from the remains of Mrs. Gibbs and it was due to what he discovered that a warrant was issued charging Mrs. Globs and it was due to what he dis-covered that a warrant was issued charging Miss Toppan with murder. The arrest was made at Amherst, N. H., on last Tues-day, State officers having shadowed the prisoner from the time she left Cataumet early in the summer. Miss Toppan waived early in the summer. Miss Toppan accepted the extradition rights and went willingly to Barnstable, where she was arraigned on Thursday. A plea of not guilty was entered, and at the request of the Government the case was continued until Nov. 9. Miss Toppan is permitted to have no visitors except her attorney. Two notes which were among the papers of Alden P. Davis are now said to be missing, and it is said that Mrs. Gibbs saw Miss Toppan rummaging among these papers shortly after Mr. Davis's death. An altercation

similar institution. The original suspicion that the deaths in the Davis family were not natural occurred to Dr. Ira B. Cushing of Brockline, who knew the family and who was not disposed

followed, and within a few days she died. This is said to be an important link in the Government's chain of circumstantial evidence. It is now said that Miss Toppan's

mother died in an insane asylum and

Mr. Redmond yesterday in the Hoffman House.

"About that speech at Cambridge," he said, "it is seven years old and long since disposed of. I don't care to be interviewed on this circular. I have no quarrel with any Irishmen. I know nothing about the proclamation. Some people may differ with our policy, but we are all friends of Iroland. I do not care to say any more.

The proclamation bears no signature The proclamation bears no signature and no one could be found by a Sun reporter yesterday who knew who the authors were. The manager of the Morton House said that he had no recollection of any meeting held there on Friday night.

friend I interested Capt. Paul Gibbs as the one most concerned, and the rest has followed. At that time I did not suspect arsenic, as I did not know all the symptoms in the several cases, but as I learned them I came to the conclusion that it was arsenic. This is easily used and acts quickly. I think that if one could get accurate details meeting held there on Friday night.

Fireman Shane Rewarded for a Brase Act.

Munitations N. Y. Nov. 2 - Thomas

This is easily used and acts quickly think that if one could get accurate details of the symptoms in each case previous to death, one would find them the same.

District Attorney Holmes of Barustable

Aren: the finding of poison in the intes-tines of Mrs Gibbs and Mrs Gordon V.c. Holmes will make no admissions nor will be tell of the kind of poison discovered by Pr d Wood When asked if there is any truth in a story that Prof Wood found evidence of morphine when he examined the remains of Mrs. Gibbs and Mr. Davis he would only say.

would only say "Prof Wood alone knows that All I can say is that there have been eleven suspicious deaths in houses where Miss Toppan was employed as a nurse, and they are all being

DR. COOPER TO LEAVE RUTGERS. Report That His Public Ulterances Have Been Viewed With Disfavor. NEW BRUSSERS, N. J. Nov. E. The

Bey Dr Jacob Cooper, Vice Presider

Here for amount to spec, the Presence of Hotgers College that considered in indicting leaves of the college. The petion was taken at a meeting of the Diselect on Therebaying it and consenting of the Diselect on Therebaying it and consent to the College with proper many forty reare one been a member of the faculty. In Compact will product of the faculty. out of school or lood him properly on food in Articles. In Cooper will produce that will return the food him properly on food in Articles. nut of acheed or freed him property six feed that will reduced the brain and darwa seek. It was said to dark enterior of achiego first food in temps being.

A long writes from Jamestown, N. V. saying, "A short time ago I got into a feed and in distance to the increase in the second public in New Heuranaish. He is a producing of a distance of the feed may be a feed to be second public meeting to dear me in it. I metadied my integer.

Members of the Beauti of Trustom deep late.

BEST&CO

Muslin Underwear.

The important feature of our supply of Muslin Underwear for Child en is its exceptional range in styles and prices.

We have included not only the finest grades exquisitely worked and elaborately finished, but also inexpensive kinds, made with a view to strict economy, at the same time, neat and pretty, with no scrimping in material, or slight in manufacture-goods worthy of this house and illustrative of the never-to-be-forgotton fact that this is always the best place in the world to buy Anything for

Monday we will offer a lot of Imported Entirely Hand Made Scalloped Elged Drawers, at 65c. and 75c., according to size.

Open Tuesday Until Noon.

60-62 West 23d Street.

CONFESSES TO \$5,000 THEFT. George Fisher Tired of Dodging-Detectives Had Given Case Up.

George Fisher, a bookkeeper, who has been employed by Hammacher & Schlemmer, a Bowery hardware firm, for two weeks, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing \$5,000 from W. Dazian, a dealer theatrical goods at 26 Union Square, during the five years preceding Aug. 0. 1899, when Fisher was employed by Dazian

as his head bookkeeper. According to the story given out at the Detective Bureau yesterday Fisher was arrested by Detective Herlihy, who "traced" him to the Bowery hardware store. De-tective Herlihy, according to the informa-tion obtained from Capt. Titus's office,

had found Fisher after a two years' chase had found Fisher after a two years' chase.

Mr. Henry Dazian said yesterday that
the police had given up looking for Fisher,
and that it was through his efforts, not
Herlihy's, that Fisher was arrested. He
learned where Fisher was employed and
notified the detectives.

Fisher confessed his guilt when arrested.
He said that he was tired of dodging and was
glad that he had been caught.

Colonists Crowd Long Island City. Long Island City has been loaded up with colonists for election day. The printed registration list just issued shows a numper of saloons from which numerous unknown persons have registered. In some instances as many as eight are down from a single saloon and as a majority of these places are without sleeping accommoda-tions they cannot be considered hotels.

Political.

Political.

To the Men of Greater New York:

I ask your support on Tuesday next. I ask it upon my promise that, if I be then elected Mayor, I will, during the years 1902 and 1903, be myself the Mayor, alone and exclusively exercising all of his great powers, and alone and exclusively subject to all his great responsibilities. If I be Mayor, citizens may reckon to absolute certainty that the Mayor will be in my chair and nowhere else, and that no citizen may, with either hope or reason, seek elsewhere any part whatever of the Mayor's power, influence, conscience or

I promise you that, if I be Mayor, neither public moneys raised out of the toil and economy of all citizens alike, whatever their politics, nor administrative powers created for the benefit of all citizens alike, shall be used for the purpose of building up or breaking down any political organization. If rigorously good administration will break down any political body, Democratic or Republican, then it shall, under my administration, be broken down. If rigorously good administration by a Mayor who is a Democrat should bring honor and prestige to his party, no sensible and good citizen ought to grieve. My adversary and his supporters, on the other hand, declare that the prime purpose of their campaign is the destruction of Tammany Hall; and to that political purpose they subordinate all questions of good administration—the police excepted. They ignore the schools rapid transit construction, the systematic good pavement of the streets, water supply, extension of the sewerage system, sanitation, the treatment of the tenement house and other humanitarian problems, and all those other questions of constructive, creative and humane administration. upon which depend the future and practical welfare of the city and of its vast population. My proposition, on the contrary, is that those and like questions present the first and only legitimate purpose of this election, and that corrupt politics of any party name can be best destroyed by pure, able, effective and high-minded administration, and by a wholesome and permanent improvement of political conditions. As to the police, I stand for a rigorous and vigorous investigation, to be conducted with intrepid but scrupulous regard to justice. The police commissioner, his deputies and the entire force shall, under any mayoralty of mine, represent my own ideals of public order, decency and mercy. If elected, I shall dedicate my best faculties and my long experience to like work to investigation of every department of the city government-and to the resolute undoing of wrong.

The Fusion ticket represents, first, the triumph of Senator Platt and the Republican organization in effectuating their determination that no man who voted for the Democratic presidential candidate in 1900 should be considered eligible to the mayoralty. That determination first introduced partisanship into the campaign. The addition to the Republican ticket of Mr. Grout, representing the Michael J. Coffey Democratic secession in Brooklyn, and of Jacob A. Cantor, the representative of John C. She han in Manhattan, does not make the ticket non-partisan. Those names and other names dictated by Democratic elements of the Fusion make extransand speedy the dissolution of the Fusion, whether or not it succeeds at the polls. Such success would give no assurance of permanent improvement of the politics of the city. It is well known, and is undisputed, that the high minded members of the Citizens' Union surrendered with extreme relacance to the nominations dictated by John C. Sheehan and Michael J. Coff-If you shall elect the Fusion ticket, not only will its temporary and is

congruous alliance he dissolved long before the end of 1903, but the Demo cratic party - having in such case been punished at the polls for its acceptance of the vigorously reformatory policy represented by its candidate for Mayor-will be furnished as extreme motive to surrender to the forces of political corruption headed by Mesers. Shechan and Coffey and the lamentable failure of every fusion in the past to permanently benefit the city will be repeated. The Fasion Mayor will in such case be obstructed by associates atterly unlike bimodf, who have been named with him, in order, in east success, to be able to purchase with patronage and power a re-admission to the Democratic organization. If, on the other hand, the Democratic Persy be sustained when, as now, its face is definitely set to that future of refere to which it dedicates the great powers of the imporalty, its Mayor will able, not only effectively to serve the city, but to bring to its Domesto and all political conditions of the city, a tonical and wholesome Let key Democrat, who is angry, think procisely what it is at when will strike, if he strike at my candidacy. The Democratic Party is not a and will, during our generation, include, the great majority of the second this city. You cannot, whatever your politics, better promote to 199 are face than to make the majority party stand, as it will stand elect d, for the best public service. The Mayor who shall servheat will serve his party best. If this be partisonship, it surely Find for missed face from the property and observed stated for means to find the means of the control of the means of the property of the prop unworths not inconsistent with the best interests of the city. It